United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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NETWORKS OF MEDITERRANEAN YOUTH

Peacebuilding
Sustaining Peace

UNFPA

Study on Youth, Social Integration and Participation in Building Peace and Security

> Youth constitute the foundation to build the State

National Consultation about Youth, Peace and Security
– Libya Case –

In partnership with:

Libyan association for public opinion research

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> Youth are not the problem... they are the solution

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National consultation on Youth, Peace and Security
-Case of Libya-



138 boys

Young Libyans



191 girls

The security issue is at the top of all challenges

Main challenge for young girls, the increasing discrimination they faced

Identifies challenges

Poor communication reinforces frustration

Unemployment and exclusion feeds violence

"Youth are not the problem... they are the solution"

Strengthen legal, security and financial support for the development of youth participation in the peace and development process

immediate measures to protect youth and civilians against acts of violence

And develops alternatives

"Youth would like to give"

Need for a major project to disseminate the culture of dialogue and peace and develop mutual trust and communication between generations

Urgent, provide permanent protection to youth facilities such as schools, universities, clubs, etc..

"It is we who build peace"

And determines priorities

"Youth can achieve peace"

Urgent social and economic facilities to excluded young people and who have been the most affected by violence

Introduction: Background and objectives of the Study

The international community is increasingly interested in youth to design policies enabling them to fulfill their basic needs and actively participate in the different aspects of the public and political life. This is induced by evidence shown by experiences about the phenomenal capacities of young generations to efficiently contribute in developments and in the dissemination of the culture of dialogue and peace. In this regard and based on accumulated international experiences, the international community recently adopted a strategic paper **(UNSC Resolution n. 2250) on "Youth, Peace and Security"**, where world countries recognized the capacity of Youth and called on decision makers and officials to enhance Youth participation in the different aspects of life as main partners and to provide all means for achieving that goal.

In this document (Resolution 2250), the international community invited different World countries to adopt policies aiming at enhancing the participation of youth in reinforcing the culture and process of dialogue, security and the fight against violence and extremism; the main subjects underlying these policies should focus on the following five perspectives (see text of the resolution in the attachment):

- **Youth participation** in the different aspects of political and public life, stressing participation in decision making, in policies and initiatives enhancing dialogue, conflict resolution and the fight against the threats of violence and extremism.
- Provide **full and efficient protection** to Youth against acts of violence and extremism, including sensitizing them about the concepts of the culture and skills of dialogue, peace and conflict resolution.

- Adopt **preventive policies** against violence and extremism, by offering appropriate space, mechanisms, activities, and multifaceted events targeting various categories, ensuring the large participation of youth, their leaders and institutions in the design and implementation of policies.
- **Expand partnerships** to include different sectors, stakeholders, specialized parties at the national and international levels, which would provide the largest technical and material support to achieve these policies, to attract the largest number of youth, their organizations and families in implementing policies.
- Provide programs for the social and **economic reintegration** of youth.

The importance of this international trend is particularly visible in North African countries in general, as these countries hold a unique demographic opportunity that may efficiently contribute to a major qualitative growth and to enhancing peace and security if properly used. This opportunity is the highest numbers and rates of youth (the proportion of youth aged 15-29 ranges between one fourth and one third the society and about half of these countries' manpower), which can raise work power to its highest levels, and if the rate of dependency drops, this may offer additional opportunities for savings, investments and economic growth. This however requires a number of conditions, the most important of which being empowering youth and increasing their participation.

In this regard and in the framework of the UN Resolution and the international research program aiming at reinforcing knowledge about Youth's opinions and suggestions on how to translate international trends in policies, programs and projects, the Arab Region's Bureau of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), jointly with the UN System operating in the region, supported a research

program based on a **qualitative methodology -focus group meetings-** aiming at providing better knowledge about what young people think and suggest on how to enhance their role and participation in facing challenges they have, mainly how to reinforce their roles in the fight against violence and extremism, and in disseminating the culture of dialogue, peace and security.

This study stems from the belief that young people remain in terms on number, power and preparedness, capable of efficiently facing challenges even if their current conditions are not suitable and some are victims of crises, violence and security challenges. Young people hold incredible and unavoidable capacities to face organized violence and extremism and to reinforce the culture of dialogue and peace.

Objectives of the study:

The qualitative study is based on "debating focus groups" including various youth categories, held based on a participatory approach where CSOs' young activists play the role of moderators. Focus groups aim at collecting missing data and indicators and exploring young people's suggestions about the following aspects:

- Learn about challenges facing youth, mainly those related to violence, extremism, and related changes.
- Learn about good experiences, practices, programs, activities and lessons learnt related to youth participation in the dissemination of the culture of dialogue, peace, conflict resolution, the fight against violence and extremism at the national and local levels.
- Know about opinions and recommendations of youth about dialogue and peace policies, the fight against extremism, and how they can contribute to implementing these policies with success.

Provide decision makers and stakeholders with data, experiences and suggestions made by youth, which would further reinforce policies at the national and regional levels.

Learn about experiences and suggestions made by Libyan youth in the design of an international paper that will be submitted to the UN Secretary General in December 2017.

Study Methodology

The qualitative study included 45 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), involving 329 young men and women from various social categories: university and secondary school students, CSO activists, working youth, and young unemployed. Participants included 128 young men and 191 young women, all aged less than 35 years, coming from 7 cities and 8 municipalities from different regions of the country.

Table1. Distribution of participants by gender and by city of residence

Region	Number of participants		Number of FGDs	Total Participants
	Men	Women		
Tripoli	36	38	6	74
Jalou	27	24	6	51
Zouara	12	30	6	52
Sebha	20	18	6	48
Musrata	-	31	3	31
Ghariane	21	31	6	42
Benghazi	22	19	6	41
Total	138	191	45	329

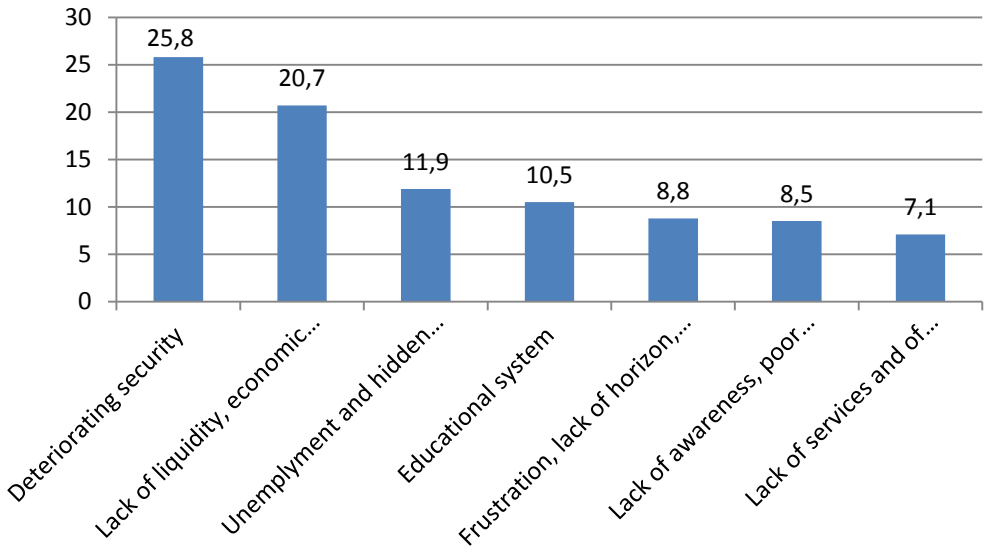
Main challenges facing youth in their daily lives

In order to explore challenges currently facing Libyan youth, FGDs included questions about the main challenges, the nature of their interaction, the position of the security challenge, the way young men and women deal with this challenge, and the way they define it and explain its underlying reasons. These topics raised interest and induced extensive and long debates, summarized in the following points:

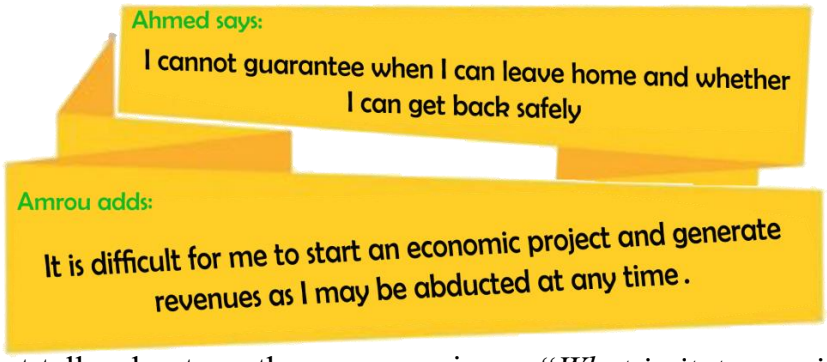
- The security issue is at the top of all challenges: In most Libyan regions, mainly in the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, and for both men and women, the security and extremism challenge constitutes the main hurdle impeding youth and affecting their social and psychological lives. Most participants consider this to be number one challenge facing youth today.

Participants also mentioned the deteriorating economic and financial situation of youth as the second challenge. The "cash" problem, the lack of financial resources, the increasing living costs and the regression of purchase power are the second challenge according to participants. The next challenge relates to unemployment, the education content and conditions, and inadequacy between education and the job market's needs. Many participants mentioned examples they face every day with their families, such as repeated power and water supply outbreaks, long lines on "fuel", closed roads for security reasons … Men participants particularly cited increasing negative consequences on job opportunities and the sources of revenues for youth, preventing them from realizing their goals, such as difficulties for them to be autonomous or to marry and start their own families. Some even said that this has pushed young people to resort to violence and to adapt unhealthy and unsafe behaviors (Figure 1).

Figure (1) Main challenges facing youth in Libya

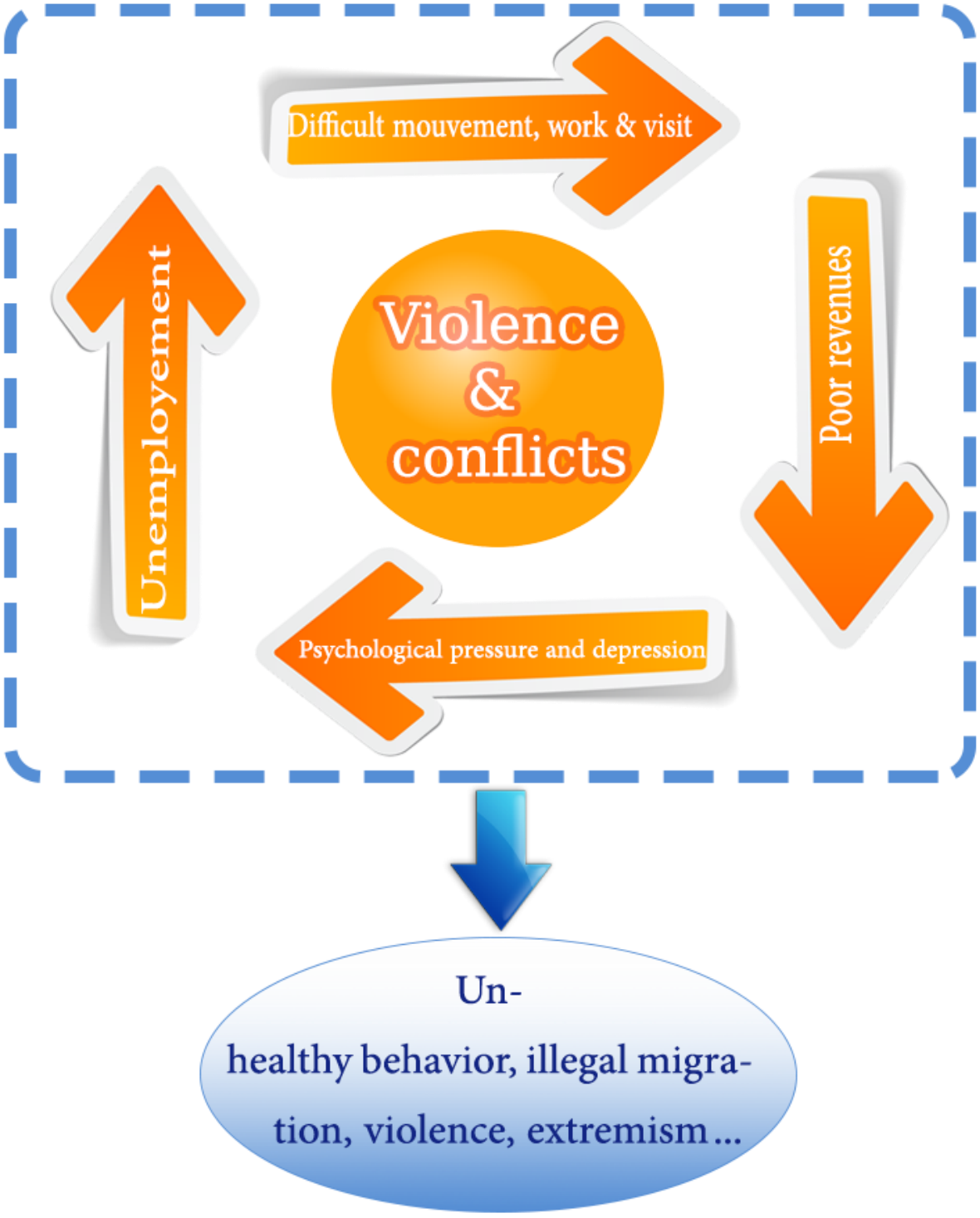


- How do young people live with and feel the violence challenge: Violence has complex impacts: Young people from the cities mainly share expressive testimonies about the impacts of violence and conflicts on their daily lives and psychological conditions. Many stated that the propagation of events, mainly those reported in the media, have led them and their families to refrain from leaving their homes, especially in night time or on long distances by fear of being targeted. This resulted in the reduction of visits to relatives and to friends, mainly outside cities. It also reduced the number of working hours, mainly affecting private and commercial businesses; it also prevented students from joining their schools and faculties. The security conditions considerably cut down the freedom of movement, which put extra burden on youth who can no more leave their homes exacerbating their relations with other family members.



Another participant talks about a rather common issue: "*What irritates me is that I do get a salary but for a job I am not doing certainly because sometimes it is difficult for me to travel to work*."

Many expressed the "vicious circle" they live in, mainly because of the lack of security and widespread violence, impeding many activities and the free movement of youth, which in turn leads to frustration and psychological distress among young men and women. One of them says "*My future is unknown, you set for yourself a set of goals and you simply can't ... I couldn't achieve any of my dreams ..*," another adds: "*I am sincerely frustrated and depressed*." This "vicious circle" as described by youth, leads to unhealthy and unsafe behavior, which in turn result in violence and extremism.


Difficult mouvement, work & visit
Poor revenues
Psychological pressure and depression
Unemployement
Violence & conflicts
Un-
healthy behavior, illegal migra-
tion, violence, extremism ...

- Common notion among youth: clear rejection of violence and its terms despite problems using some terms: Many young people noted that the term Extremism is almost void today as many parties accuse others to be extremists, and the real meaning of the term is lost. However, most youth participating in the study stress that Libyan youth and people in general strongly reject violence and terrorism; this feeling is further reinforced as a consequence of the prevalence and impacts of violence on the citizens.

> What extremists want the most is distorting the image of religion

On the other hand, some participants referred to the challenge of some "Islamophobic" thoughts disdaining Islam and religious signs and noted that this phenomenon started to grow with, and often because of the emergence of extremism. Some girls in particular stated they were ill-treated because of their Islamic clothing and asked to fight against mixing extremism and religiosity.

In the same context, and with regard to factors leading youth to resort to violence, extremism and violent extremism, young people mentioned the **main following elements**:

First, they attract a very small category, mainly young people living in vulnerable conditions characterized by poverty and marginalization.

Many cited the weak educational system, and its limited capacity to develop critical thinking, the culture of dialogue and citizenship …

Others stated that most recruits or youth influenced by extremist thoughts are young in age, unaware about the situation, and are religiously poor, who are suddenly subject of interest, assigned roles and responsibilities pulling them out of marginalization, in addition to reving

financial incentives, very important in the eyes of young people with no jobs or having no or limited resources.

Young participants also mentioned the moral incentive, such as flimsy promises to go to heaven and marry nymphs or other fake stories invented by terrorist movements.

Others also mentioned some influencing factors feeding violence and extremism such as social networks and some media and speeches inciting for hatred and extremism.

Young participants' testimonies about factors used to recruit youth to organized violence

A young participant says:

«the reason for young people to join terrorist groups is ignorance ... categories that are influenced the most are young and lost youth ... for example a former drug-addict with lots of sins on his records is easily grabbed and taken to the mosque than goes on with them.»

Another says:

«they are misled ... they tell them you will go to heaven ... nymphs ...»

Another says:

«first thing is poverty, which leads to anger, hatred anddisgust ... and young people have limited religious awareness. they are suddenly excited when given the feeling of power, fervor and exultation»

And also:

«some were subject to injustice and feel the need for revenge ... they don't see anything anymore»

Recommendations made by youth to reinforce peace and security, to enforce their participation and to achieve it

Very few occasions to reject violence and extremism, weak CSOs:

Some youth participating in meetings stated that they saw and sometimes even participated in events, mainly cultural, and awareness campaigns to empower the public, especially youth, and sensitize them about the dangers and threats of violence, extremism and terrorism, and also to raise awareness about the dangers of widespread arms. Participants mentioned that initiatives mainly targeted mosques, sometimes universities, cultural venues and some media.

Some also stated they watched programs performed by youth organizations to raise awareness about the dangers of extremism and terrorism, giving the example of an initiative called "hand in hand for a brighter future" launched by the scouts, and another initiative called "We're openhanded" holding meetings and sensitization sessions in schools, universities mosques and other venues in addition to many other activities held by CSOs.

However, many participants said they never heard or seen programs raising the awareness of youth about the perils of extremism and terrorism, which shows the limited scope of such initiatives and poor communication promoting them.

On the other hand, participants stressed the **weakness of civil society organizations**, especially youth associations; they also noted big discrepancies between on the one hand, the needs of youth for empowerment, training on life skills, awareness about peace and security, and the importance of participation and civil work, and on the other the limited skills of existing CSOs, due to their lack of experience and resources.

> «I think that CSOs' work is like plowing in the sea ... no one is aware of and their efforts are way too limited»

The main challenges facing and impeding efforts to build peace and security,

to reject violence and fight against extremism, also preventing youth from participating in the efforts of peace, are reflected in what said one of the participants:

- The main problems impeding youth action and participation in disseminating the culture of dialogue and in rejecting violence by reinforcing efforts for peace, are as directly and indirectly stated by all participants: the fighting, the widespread use of weapons and violence.

These are the main factors preventing youth from participation, also leading to other more complex hurdles, the most important are described in the following paragraphs:



B Lack of trust in others, discourse, individuals, parties and institutions: This is another problem impeding communication, common and social work in addition to disrupting the exchange of information and knowing about events. Many young men and women stress the lack and sometimes even total absence of confidence, suspicions about the reliability, truthfulness and credibility of messages, including preaches made by religious leaders or some public figures or officials, not only politicians. This is certainly due to the fighting and divisions at the local and national levels.

A young man says: "*there are initiatives taken by some TV channels, but most are politicized serving the interests of a specific party* …" and another states: "*I can't mingle with anyone anymore.*"

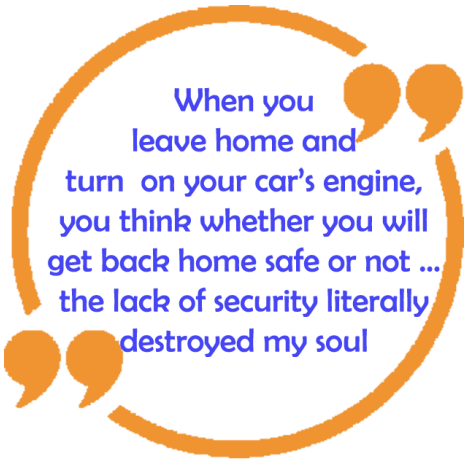
> No one is serving the country's interest ... no one ... and even if he gives one piece of advice in the first line ... the ten following lines take you to a total opposite direction

Despite the influential role played by mosques on the public opinion, young people point to the weak message of Imams in promoting peace and security and to the poor discourse of religious leaders. Some even mentioned that some leaders' opinions and speeches may lead to the opposite of what is needed to protect youth against violence and extremism. One participant says: "*I feel as if they want to divide us … they are pushing for divisions and sectarianism in Libya*" and he describes this to be a "speech of discord" warning about the danger of such conduct.

Some also mentioned that Friday preaches are not harmonized, and most Imams are neither skilled nor qualified, while others seem contradictory in the eyes of youth.

C Feeling of insecurity and widespread fear: The fear to be victim or for a family member to be harmed or assaulted prevents youth from focusing on their daily activities and on their movements and participation. A young participant says in this regard: "*I live in an area and work in a different area, when I go back I am scared as the road is not safe, I walk and I think of home (family) while I want to focus on my studies .. I mean will I get back or not, do you understand*?" another adds "*my life's concern … will I get back home or not when I go to work, I mean I just go with God's sake*."

This feeling neutralized the action of youth and the entire society; some said that this feeling has even reached civil servants and school officials, which obviously freezes activities and roles played by officials and leaders, such as teachers and school directors who refrain from imposing sanctions by fear of violent retaliation, as described by one young participant: "*in a public institution, such as schools, even the school master has no one to protect him … he cannot sanction students … as his father may be member of a kateeba (armed group) .. and his life will turn upside down.*" A participant describes his daily life as a constant farewell to his family because of the security conditions.



D Another challenge raised by youth is the "**digital terrorism**" challenge, with the extensive use of the Internet and social media in the dissemination of extremist speeches mainly targeting very young people; they warned against the

danger of this challenge and the necessity to face it with regard to the widespread use of social media by young people. Young participants expressed their readiness to support the fight against these speeches and bar their channels.

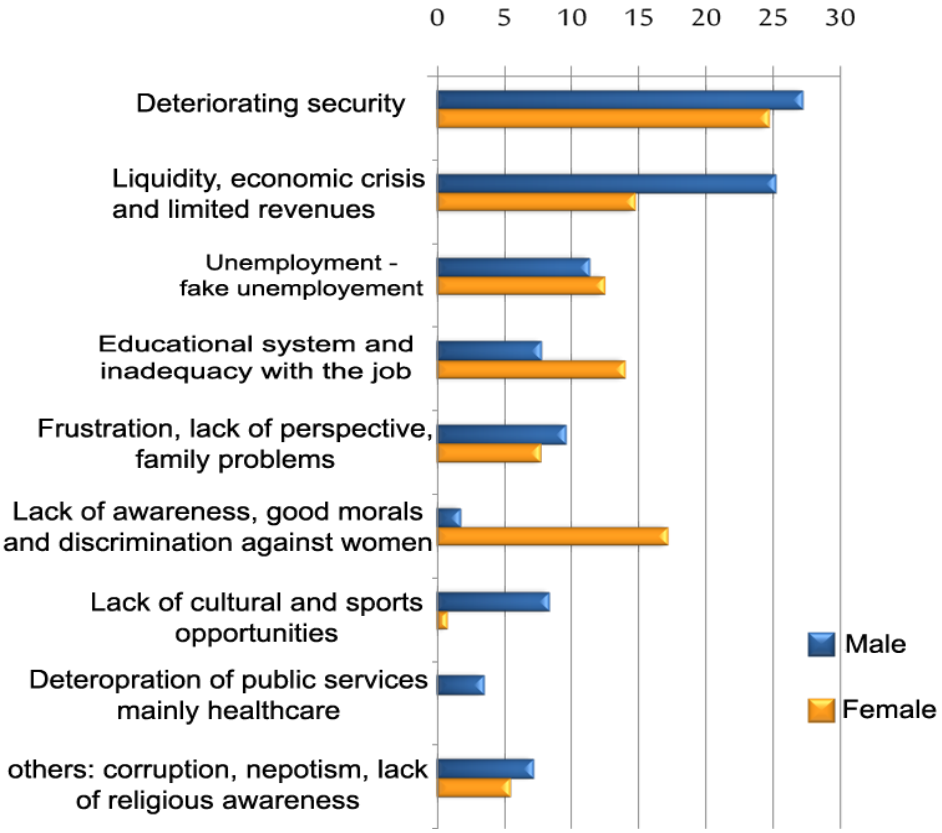
E Increased discrimination against women and girls: Many young women expressed their concern about deteriorating security conditions and the increasing conducts hurting girls and women in addition to discriminatory practices between men and women. Girls participating in the national consultation consider that discrimination facing women is the most important challenge they have in Libya, as serious as the security and peace challenge for girls coming from large cities, and the second most important challenge for all girls (Figure 2). This challenge includes bias in selections for university specialties, discrimination in terms of job opportunities and professional specialization, in addition to unfair access to the public and political space, and violence and harassment targeting girls and women as mentioned by some participants.

A young woman says: "*the other challenge is **racism against girls** ... if you are a girl, you can't get a job ... no you can't study engineering, this is not for girls*."

> The society does not recognize women's rights, as they are confined in specific areas, mostly teaching ... the society wants to frame girls' ambitions

G **Gap of communication with other generations and with officials**: Many young participants referred to poor communication between them and older generations including officials and parents. They also stated their parents do not talk to them openly or sincerely about prevailing issues and conditions. "*Many problems ... and you find no none to listen to you.*"

Figure 2: Distribution of young participants according to challenging priorities, by gender



Many said that parents generally prohibit their children to leave the home as they fear they would be hurt, but constantly staying at home aggravated their psychological conditions and relations between generations.

- **Big shortage of sports, cultural and youth clubs and facilities**
- Many participants also talked about **widespread corruption and nepotism** in institutions, and their impacts on the role played by these institutions and on security.

«So many bad news badly affect my psychology and my family, in addition there is a lack of communication with relatives and friends ... you feel you're on your own in this world .. days go by and my dreams .. a great feeling of frustration»

«We, young people, we have ambitions and ideas we want to share ... no one listens to us ... no one takes us with the hand ... this reinforces our frustration»

Opportunities: Strong desire and willingness to participate in reinforcing peace and rejecting violence

Although youth are very critical towards their conditions, often with pain and dissatisfaction, most of them expressed in many meetings and discussions high psychological motivations, willingness and readiness to work and face challenges to reinforce security and peace opportunities. Many of them also expressed their optimism for the future of Libya and some expressed their conviction that this situation is temporary, many others said that their criticism of the general situation does not mean they are pessimistic. In fact, few young men and women said they were frustrated and depressed, but the large majority of the boys and girls said they were confident that youth are the most capable of building peace and security:

«Youth want to give ... but no one told us come and share with us what you have.»



Recommendations made by youth to reinforce peace and security, to enforce their participation and to achieve it

Youth also confirmed that most young men and women reject violent extremism and terrorism and said they were convinced about their ability to reinforce peace and security and expressed their readiness to contribute to all efforts aiming at bringing stability and security to the country. Many of them recognized their situation was difficult, and due to their limited resources, they took collective initiatives and mainly individual to protect their young relatives and friends, especially the most vulnerable to extremist ideas. Some said they were participating in university programs or in civil society organizations to promote the culture of dialogue, disarmament, and the fight against violence and extremism.



Young men and women have shared a large number of recommendations on the best ways to reinforce peace and security opportunities and to ensure youth participation in removing obstacles facing them. The most important recommendations are listed below:

A. Necessary protective and preventive measures to ensure sustainability:

Security to civilians:

- Provide security protection in all venues and facilities receiving youth such as schools, universities, sports compounds, youth clubs, cultural centers and others, and ensure the safety of public areas and other civilian structures such as hospitals and residential areas.

> There is absolutely no security on campuses, you may have any problem, there is no one to protect you

- Call on the State to oblige the different parties of the conflict to withhold on targeting youth and non-armed civilians; this includes all types of assaults and violence.
- Halt the dissemination of weapons to reinforce security and enable youth and civilians to travel, to reduce fear and reinforce the feeling of safety; this needs to be accompanied by alternatives for the economic and social reinsertion of youth and to prevent young students from joining military and armed activities.
- Hold wide communication campaigns promoting the respect and protection of civilians and young people.
- Provide psychological care to youth and bring it closer to schools, universities and residential areas, in addition to schools and healthcare structures.

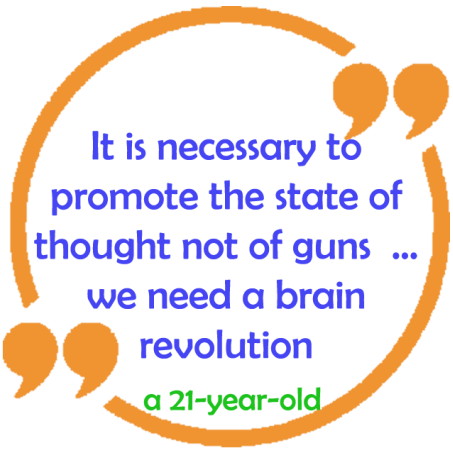
> «The lack of security destroys my morals ... I hope to wake up one day and find it gone»

Awareness raising and empowerment

- Train youth about citizenship, belonging and love of the motherland, and include these notions in school programs from the early school years.

- Develop programs to bar the road against discourse and speech promoting hatred, extremism and "digital" terrorism, and provide youth with the skills required to protect themselves and protect their peers against these challenges.
- Include courses to promote the culture of dialogue, peace, conflict resolution, and social cohesion in school curricula and grant sufficient time opportunities to teach them and to allow students to practice them.
- Cover youth and public facilities, such as universities, schools, sports and cultural compounds, and transportation means with posters/billboards promoting sensitizing and inciting messages about the values and culture of dialogue, peace, the fight against violence and extremism, the equal treatment between men and women, and respect for women's and girls' rights and specificities.
- Create a special TV channel for the promotion of the culture of peace and security, and the fight against violence and extremism; this channel must be independent and not politically biased, so that youth can trust it to efficiently participate in the peace process.
- Support and increase activities and opportunities to meet with large groups of young men and women about peace and security issues, such as open forums, public events, and the "open week" for youth …
- Provide necessary training to imams and religious leaders in order to reinforce their knowledge and skills, and provide them with specialized tools to facilitate their tasks in raising the awareness of youth about the values of tolerance and dialogue, to reinforce peace and to reject violence and extremism.

Cultural activities, a redundant request:



- Put more interest on cultural programs and activities mainly those targeting youth; this includes increasing the number of clubs and cultural facilities, and bring them closer to youth (universities and residential areas), promote their activities in various media and social networks, diversify their nature and activities and incite youth to participate both as producers and consumers (this demand was repeatedly mentioned by young men and women).
- Support programs and projects empowering women and girls, enhance their participation, and reinforce their rights including the right for education and work, and for reproductive health services while fighting against discrimination and violence targeting women. These measures can further reinforce the culture of dialogue and peace, and reject violence. This includes reinforcing equality between women's and men's rights, promoting programs combating discrimination in general and between men and women in particular, and empowering girls.

Special interest to migrant youth and vulnerable youth groups

Unify efforts:

- Strong call for social cohesion and unified efforts against violence.

> There is security chaos outside, but we could neither cope with it nor get united to face it, this further aggravates our psychological despair

Reform education and reduce unemployment

- Provide job opportunities to youth to reduce high unemployment rates, especially among recent university graduates.
- Reform education, ensure adequacy with the job market demands to ensure job opportunities to young graduates, and provide training and capacity building programs to enhance job opportunities for youth and secure sufficient revenues.

No to corruption

- Fight against nepotism, and against administrative and financial corruption, so that the Administration can provide services to all young people and to everyone in general without discrimination. Security institutions must protect everyone, including youth and children.

> Give him ... make him feel he does exist and he has a big role to play ... Eventually he'll be a good person

B. Empowering youth and ensure youth participation … this is the solution:

Participation in the peace process

- Call on concerned governmental institutions to work on involving youth through their Representatives, CSO activists and young leaders in all debates aiming at solving conflicts and building peace.
- Increase research and studies to better understand violence and extremism, and involve youth in designing and leading efforts.

> Youth constitute the foundation of the State

Voluntary work

- Support projects inciting youth to participate and volunteer in building peace and security.
- Give priority to projects aiming at reinforcing self-confidence and self-reliance among youth; these projects should target youth facilities such as schools, universities, residential areas and structures visited by large crowds of youth.

«Youth are not the problem ... they are the solution ... Youth must lead this phase and hold leading positions ... why don't we see youth in Skhirat dialogues and in others»

«First of all ... what will help youth to start playing a positive role in their environment, in their society and in their country, is to reinforce their self-confidence»

Support youth CSOs and organizations working with youth

- Provide financial and moral support, in terms of legislations and laws regulating youth CSOs or organizations targeting youth, and enable them to implement major and efficient projects aiming at empowering youth, reinforcing their knowledge, skills and participation in peace and in efforts to enhance growth and the social and economic integration of youth.
- Give priority to CSOs working at the local, municipal and regional levels, to empower youth from all regions and provide them with opportunities to participate, and reduce centralized services and civil actions limited to large cities.
- Reinforce coordination, exchange and networking between CSOs targeting youth and working on peace and the fight against violence, which would enhance benefits and help to implement large projects reaching out to many more young people.

Training:

- Provide training and capacity building opportunities enabling young men and women to efficiently participate and develop innovative projects reinforcing peace and fighting against extremist thoughts and activities, mainly through social media being extensively used by young people.

Support projects targeting youth in their large facilities

- Support projects implemented by CSOs operating in major youth structures such as schools, universities, youth clubs … and aiming at raising awareness and promoting the culture of peace and security while combating violence and extremism, and enhance the values of solidarity, social harmony and citizenship.
- Create a mechanism/website to highlight youth participation and valued experience in promoting peace and fighting against violence and extremism.

- Increase and diversify sports activities and bring them closer to universities, youth facilities and residential areas. Facilitate and incite youth to practice sports, being a tool to face violence and extremism, especially when combined with awareness raising programs about the dangers of violence and extremism.

Voice of youth

- Create a national youth structure - parliament or federation- with chapters in all regions, to be the voice of youth at the national level.



> Youth made the revolution, they did everything ... but they have not had any position ... They have been marginalized

Participation in political affairs and in decision making

- Support youth participation in local decisions and institutions, especially in municipalities, due to the key role they play in Libya today;
- Include in the Constitution provisions empowering youth, enhancing their participation public and political matters and decision making processes.
- **Support the participation of girls** in public and political matters and in school and family lives.
- Provide **opportunities for debate between and other generations** including parents, decision makers, officials …



Urgent recommendations

- Take immediate measures to protect civilians against acts of violence and provide permanent protection to youth facilities such as schools, universities, clubs, etc..
- Efficient measures to provide job opportunities to the most vulnerable and needy youth categories.
- Provide communication facilities, social and psychological care to young people who have been the most affected by violence, such as migrant youth and others.
- Provide financial, technical and political support to CSOs and help them to efficiently contribute to the dissemination of the culture of dialogue and peace and to reject violence, by targeting youth structures and parents.
- Provide support to municipal structures in charge of communications with CSOs, to grant facilities to youth organizations which will help them to efficiently contribute in enhancing the peace process, promoting the culture of peace and combating violence.

Table 2. Main challenges facing Libyan youth today, by gender

	% Male	% Female	%Total
Deteriorating security	24.7	27.3	**25.8**
Liquidity, economic crisis and limited revenues	25.3	14.8	**20.7**
Unemployment - fake unemployement	11.4	12.5	**11.9**
Educational system and inadequacy with the job market	7.8	14.0	**10.5**
Frustration, lack of perspective, family problems	9.6	7.8	**8.8**
Lack of awareness, good morals and discrimination against women	1.8	17.2	**8.5**
Lack of cultural and sports opportunities	8.4	0.8	**5.1**
Deteropration of public services mainly healthcare	3.5	-	**2.0**
others: corruption, nepotism, lack of religious awareness	7.2	5.5	**6.5**
Total	100	100	**100**

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